Gay Garnishings of the Erstwhile Sombre and Tanlike Office of the City's Chief Magistrate.

LIKE A MARRIAGE CHAMBER.

What a Gay and Seductive Altar to Hymen It Will Make for Country Cousins and Mulberry Bend!

While Mayor Grant has been away bravely bearing the borrors and hardships of a private tourist car with a kitchen at one end, a loaded icebox at the other and four darkeys in the middle his good friend Tom Gilroy, who stayed behind to see that nobody stole the gubernatorial boom or ran off with Hughey's aspirations, has just been laying himself out over in the old City Hall in order to turn the Mayor's office into a thing of beauty and a Joy for several years.

GREAT THINGS IN ART.

Art is the word-art from Fifth avenue-high artigh as the ceilings, all gleaming in creamerles and old-the very latest wrinkle in light mahogany fur iture-beauty everywhere, from the plum colored car to the blue-white chandeliers of pure and frosted

Best of all, Tom Gilroy, who is a veritable Turk at A bargain, says that the whole thing will cost the city a mere bagatelle-something like \$6,000 only. pared to the \$17,000 which the great reform Mayor, Hewitt, paid to a lordly plumber for ripping up the pipes in the City Hall and then putting them back again after scraping off the malaria, or pretending to do so, which is just as good, this item certainly looks do se, which is just as good, this item certainly looks, very pleayunish, and when the gorgeous results are considered he would be a very small and grumpy taxpayer who raised a grumble against it.

A New COLUMBUS.

When I think of the grand italian marriages which will be attracted to this beautiful and gay looking shrine and the consequent increase in the population of Mulberry street and other avenues fronting on our

from behind its breastworks. Two handsome deske for the secretary and assistant secretary will be near at hand, the former sitting so that the Mayor can catch his ear with mouth or finger without leaving his

chair.

A WANAMAKER MESTERY.

The long table for meetings of boards and committees will stand on the no. th side of the room, where the table for newspaper files formerly stool, and there will be other fnarked changes in the situation of things. All this, of course, is providing that the Mayor gives his consent and pleasure to the proposed arrangement.

Mayor gives his consent and pleasure to the project.

What artistic movelty Mr. Girry will have in the line of engidors I cannot say, as he had not unfolded the designs when I visited the room. But I expect so bething real grand—soaching worthy of the surroundings, and quite in keeping with the dignity and wealth of a great city. Whether it would be better to have the spitroons in bronze, or in cream and gold, or in pure gold alone is of course a serious question. But I have no doubt that the artist men will settle it to the satisfaction of connolsseurs and according to the canons of the highest art.

FUTURE OF THE CORRESPONDENT.

THEOSOPHY AS A NEWS COLLECTING MEDIUM-

STRANGE NEWSPAPER POSSIBILITIES. The development of Theosophical research means

much from a journalistic standpoint. For instance, in the second degree of the order, as conferred by the masters in the recesses of the Himalayas, it is permitted that members shall be empowered to send their astral bodies travelling through space at will and to see and hear all that passes in this mundane world.

In the third degree a further power is attained. manifestation of astrai presence being considered possible. Now herein lies a possibility—nay, probability—which, if the promises of the occults be admitted, must revolutionize the science of news

admitted, mist recontioning the scheace of news gathering.

APPLIED TO THE NEWSPAPER.

Let us suppose that ordinary mortals, among them being the owners of newspapers, have recognized and admit the powers of this mystic order. What then? Foreign correspondents, war correpondents, commissioners of exploration will all become things of the past: for, in the era of Theosophic supremacy such agents will be unnecessary. Here is a model example of what may then exist in the shape of a reliable news bureau. It is the year 1900; the place, the central office of the news bureau of the Theosophical Society of London. This office is curiously constructed.

It consists of three circular apartments, one within the other—inversely representing the three zones of auric force believed in by Theosophists.

within the other—inversely representing the three zones of auric force believed in by Theosophists.

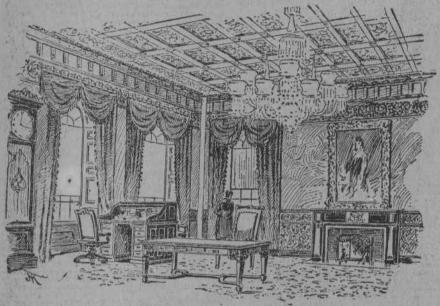
The inner chamber (A) is occupied by the editor-in-chief, or "bigh master editor."

The next circle [B] is comprised of cells and sleeping apartments for the Theosophists engaged in the news bureau.

And the third, or outer chamber (C), is devoted to the telegraph operators.

Mr. Ahob, the master editor, is reclining upon a luxurious lounge in his inner chamber. He has just relieved one of his assistants. Suddenly a clerk enters and says:—

"One thousand one hundred and thirty-two pa-



they were forced to do their conferring in the shadow of this mahogany? Can any good come out of such a Galilee?

OTH MAYOR'S RACHELORHOOD.

When Mayor Grant came into office he felt the depressing, may, the maddening influence of these surroundings. It is hinted in high and important circles that the only thing which has kept him so long from entering the Mulberry street state himself has been the depression in the humbar regions caused by the dark and forbidding background in which he has been compelled to pass the hours of each official day. He has fought against it with might and main, but though he has had youth and beauty on his side and has had unnitiesable loveliness waiting for him to but say the word, the influence has come out on top every time, and has pursued him with fineldsh malightly.

BUSTESSLIKE GILLOY.

Great credit is due to Street Commissioner Gilroy for the way he has done this job. He did not try to folst some of his own raw ideas upon a suffering public, but he went to a man who juries out beauty for a living and said to him:

"See here. I want the Mayor's office decorated, and I want it done reasonable. See? It has got to be a bang up job, and there ain't going to be any stealing in it. Understand? It'll be worth while for you to do a good job and an honest one, for the very best men in the city go to the Mayor's office to transact business, and the job will be an elegant advertisement for you. D're catch on?"

The manufacturer of beauty said that he did, and, after figuring awhile, he offered to do a grand plees of decorative work, ceiling, walls, and doors, with plenty of bronze and gilt, and a whole dairy of cream for the small sum of \$2,500.

Agreed! The contract was signed, the Acting Mayor and the great American public were turned out and sent up stairs for a while to keep house in the Governor's room, and the decocators act, that beats the panels of the famous Albany ceiling all hollow, and not a bit of papier mache in the and over this with migh to the skill of those artist men

reporter.

PLUMS AND PEACHES.

With ruthless hands the artist men tore up the old snuffy carpet which for several years has been pressed by the feet of the unwashed, and replaced it with a plum colored prize of the loom, so thick and deep and soft and springs that it makes the toptsies shout for joy when they press it.

In the middle of the ceiling, where a large square casis has been left for the purpose, a magnificent chandelier, with, oh! I don't know how many lights, has been put up. It is all cut glass from end to end, with ground glass globes, and pipes and stop cooks of shiumering silver.

been put up. It is all cut glass from end to end, with ground glass globes, and pipes and stop cocks of shumering sliver.

Magnificent new langings will curtain the windows and add richness and dignity to the apartment, and the old pictures, regilided, will look as gay when they have been relung on the crusted walls as a bridgroun ought to look but never really does look outside of novel and stage scenes and in the imaginations of the untulored youth.

The new furniture is made of light mahogany carved not too much for good effect, with leather upholstery on the chairs and sofas; embosesd with the arms of the city. The only criticism which I can offer upon these chairs and sofas; anthoses will be tempted to sit still and dally with the Mayor's time. A few bent plus artistically worked into some of the chair bottoms might have a tendency to expedite the public business. Suppose you look into this suggestion, Mr. Gifroy.

If the ideas of the Commissioner prevail the Mayor's time. A few bent plus artistically worked into some of the chair bottoms might have a tendency to expedite the public business. Suppose you look more than a dealy, but will stit at a table on the eastern side of the room, and receive his callers.



the Weather Bureau of the United States. They ask for a "forecast for one week, ending on June 10—exclusive."

The master becomes thoughtful and murmurs:—
"Brother Jamest declares that, coupling astronomically scientific ideas with his own astral observations, it must snow heavily along the Equatorial line within twenty-four hours. The disturbances must exceed the limits of our auric zones." And he mused again; but, suddenly remembering that such special news was worth \$1,000 a word, he roused himsolf and said:—

"Summou a high master from the Himalayan centre at Bahayda for superclairvoyant indications of weather zones and interruptions."

And, in a moment, all who were within the inner officebent their heads reverently and said, in unison:—

"The high master approacheth. Let us pre-

"The high master approacheth. Let us prepare."
And in a little while the required information was flashed to Washington.

FOR JOURNALS OF ALL SIZES.

As a matter of fact, unless where interviews with distant persons were required, the weather news was the most expensive kind dealt in by the Theosophic News Bureau. Ordinary matter was very cheap. For instant, a message is received that the New York Mile requires a one hour trance report of the mesting of the Chinese Conservator; or Music at Pekin. It is delivered to the master, who, tossing it aside, says dreamily:

"Put a chela on this. A beginner will do."
How different when a paper telegraphe, "Sond us personal interview with and diagnosis of the thoughts of the Emperor William on the Colorado beetle question."

The master immediately springs to his feet—(this

EUROPE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE M'KINLEY BILL

Castelar's Broad and Philosophic Views of Modern Commercial History.

AMERICA'S DESOLATING PROHIBITION.

The Land of Political Freedom Imitating Effete Commercial Policies.

Much as I regret a state of things-I refer to ultra protection in the United States-so opposed to the interests of humanity, whose development should be the aim of all free and cultured people, we must not lose sight of the antecedent and actual circumstances which explain, though they cannot justify, such dan-

Of recent formation, especially if we compare the date of its constitution with those of other countries, the Amercan nation had to contend with the opposition of the mother country, from whose supremucy and government it broke away gloriously and with great England being an industrial power of the first order

the United States-destined to succeed to and displace the ancient dominator as well as other like influences-found themselves obliged, by the magnitude of to entirely cut off colonial industry from the home

In a condition inferior to English industry on ac count of the taxes to which it was subjected, it was impossible that America should come to any understanding with Eugland, her mother before the war, a cruel step-mother afterward. Consequently, as long as the war and the work of organization lasted, Eugland and America, in obedience to an unavoldable law, were opposed to one another in bitter strife. New ideas abhor the old ideas from which they

have arisen; new institutions become the enemies of those which they succeed; newly emancipated nations revolt against the mother countries which have fos-

The Catholic Church, for example, was the offspring of a union between Judaism and Hellenic paganism; but from the very commencement of its existence refused to acknowledge its origin; the Universal Church cursed alike its father and its mother. The nations of Western Europe are Latin in their language, in their physique, and by their history, nevertheless, they resisted to the utmost of their power the Roman do-minion, and broke away from Rome in order to es-tablish their independence.

resisted to the utmost of their power the Roman dominion, and broke away from Rome in order to establish their independence.

An ECONOMIC WAR.

The nation which gave the signal for autonomous government in all the countries of America, and which out the political bonds between the old and the new worlds, necessarily passed through similar phases of formation. Fearing that the industrial superiority of England might be dangerous to the political independence of the newly emancipated colony, the United States had recourse to every possible measure in order to protect their own industry. They enclosed themselves by tariff laws in a quarantine as effectual and as rigorous as that imposed by public terror between healthy countries and those afflicted by epidemics. The Custom House duties of America resulted in an economic war between the newly emancipated territory and the mother country; and the efforts of the latter were crowned, with inoptable success.

DEFENDING NEW AGAINST OLD ENGLAND.

But the separation between the United States and the English monarchy being definite, and the English nation being destined to adopt the political institutions of the United States—since mounreby can never be domesticated in America—all the precautions taken with a view to defend New England against the contagion of miasmatic monarchy, are to-day unnecessary.

But archaeological contradictions must disappear and the cause of human progress imperatively requires nations to urge on universal exchange, free trade, list as cosmic heat compels sidereal motion. Having in every sense of the word outgrown the age when competition could be fatal to it, as well as the period of economic Centradictions, the new world dights as cosmic heat compels sidereal motion.

May judgment being quite unbiased, I am able to make every allowance for the pretexts which contemporary Europe has furnished for the action which and the proper of years ago—a Caesarian reaction—was weighing Europe has furnished for the action which according the proper of t

ous and dessisting eccessic was against her.

Free trade retween states.

Saxon America, in spice of her reactionary protectionism, was blessed with mercantile liberty from the shores of the Atainto to the shores of the Pacific. Not a shadow of a sustom bouse darkened the horizon between New York and San Francisco, whereas the nations of Europe were engaged among themselves in an exterminating mercantile war.

Sworn foces on their own continent they all united in an opposition to the circulation of American products. They taxed American nock and sail ments: they taxed American nock and sail ments; they taxed American earn and American petroleum, thus inviting revenge and challenging mensures of reprisal. They expected to flud it profitable to make war, but the only fruit of their endeavor has been their own complete schould importational and centh in the face of their own products, like the death of a man whose blood congeals and paralyzes him. The economic war which they declared first between themselves and then unitedly against American has led to his result:—The protection of the great industrial and agricultural interests has been followed by the protection of the workman, with all its disastrous congequences.

SOCIALISM PROTECTION'S TWIS.

astrons consequences.

SCIALISM PROTECTION'S TWIS.

Protection has brought in its wake a twin brother—
socialism. And as Europe cannot possibly satisfy
the imperious and universal appirations of socialism
which have been spread by the errors of systematic
protection, the governments of Europe are menaced by
an evil even more ruinous—if that be possible—than
protectionist economics or desciating socialism. I refer to the lamentable consequences of colonial monopoles.

restrictionist economies or desolating socialism. I refer to the lamentable consequences of coloral monopoles.

France has quarrelled forever with Haly over Tunis: Germany has allenated the good will of Eagland, of Spain and of America by her protecturate over Zanzibar, by her attacks on the Caroline Islands and lever of the Portuguese possessions with the voracity of a small fish eating large morsels; dexterous Haly has scattered the treasure hoarded in her coffers and wasted the preclous blood of her velus in the deserts of Libya-all in order to find occupation for the surplus hands of the industrial trades, and with no other result than an augmentation of desolation and western the protection and seek in the concentration for the surplus hands of the industrial trades, and with no other result than an augmentation of desolation and western and socialism initialed with anarchy have almost rulned our radbant and ferbilic Europe.

We laneat the action of America, forgotting that we Europeans gave the signal for it in our continental conomic war, which preceded the Intercontinental conomic war, which preceded the Intercontinental conomic war, which preceded the Intercontinental conomic war, which preceded the late Ar. Pierce, and the Chiang and the description of the same and socialism integer with the control of the conomic war, which preceded the lintercontinental one now reging.

After the celebrated alliance of France and England on the basticficides of the Crimes, directed against the proteon and socialism integer to the Angle-Egyntiun occupation, began the war which to-day, approaches its climax in the new tariff adopted by the American Republic.

While it was Blausaruk's interest in 1866 to blind France, so as to persuade her to leave a free hand against Austria, he malitatined in his public speeches that, what was more important to him than territorial aggrandizement, was the extension of the Germanic Collection so as to embrace France, whose are the celebrate of the sabbath morning has had considerable

modern industry. By this means he deceived France, or rather, he deceived the empire. Not content with the conquest of two provinces, he imposed, besides, an economic predominance in the terrible trenty of Frankfort, by articles whose letter and apirit should serve to forcibly extend the market for the industrial products of the German federation throughest all the countries of Europe.

The efforts which Alexander II., the less representative of Western ideas in Russia, made to unite that sami-Asiatic power to the rest of Europe, were not only fruitless but have, moreover, been followed by a great political reaction and by an equally great economic reaction.

Contemporaneously with the unfortunate political conflict which has arisen between France and Italy surged the economic war, so hurtful to both powerseach of which holds the other responsible—and so in effectual in the lesson which it teaches. As time passes, the sad results of this conflict spread instead of diminishing and ceasing.

SPAIN'S COMMERCIAL RISTORY.

In Spain we succeeded, during our last revolution, in breaking down some of those impregnable barriers which isolated us from the world, not only in religion and in science, but commercially. This step resulted in a great amelioration of our trade and a corresponding increase in our wealth. But the present restoration came and we returned to our old ways and shut ourselves up within ourselves to contrive treaties fike those of Germany, in which all our economic progress was sacrificed to the maintenance of the monarchical reaction in Europe—of which the keystone is to be found in the German Empire. In vain was it demonstrated by a thousand facts that, if we Spaniards declared an economic war and that, in consequence, Greab Britain would tax our iron, our lead, our raisins, our lemons and our off; the United States tax our tobacce, our sagar and our coffee, and France retail to our wines, we should have to assume the attitude of mendicants toward those countries. Not withstanding this evident resul

Europe began the retrografition whose initural and inevitable consequences we have occasion to lament so loughly to-day.

If the passing of the McKinley bill weighs upon the tissues of Germany, upon the gloves and cloths of Austria, upon the embroideries and lace of Switzeriani, upon the preserves and papers of Holland, upon the fruits and marbles of Italy, upon the silks of France, upon the wines and sugar, upon the raisins and to-bacco and even upon the Catalonian tissues of Spainthe culprit is European economic reaction which declared the commercial war in Europe that has led to the intercontinental war which to-day is striking at every branch of iodustry throughout the world.

This fact, however, does not excuse the action of the United States. Nations, like individuals, in proportion as they meant toward the highest summits of instribut renown, assume an increased responsibility. The nution within whose frontiers reign peace, liberty, democracy, republicanism, progress and labor must not, beyond those frontiers, represent reaction, race emilty and the retrogradation of humanity. The people who have chained the tempest and subjected the lightning, who have fitted our vessels with the steam engines which enable them to override all waves and to heave all winds, who have given to speech the speed of lightning, who have extend the power of transmitting the human voice over the whole surface of the earth by means of the uniraculous relephone, who by the aid of the magic strands of the telegraphic cable hidden in the depths of the occan have joined the most distant lands, who have given the human race the benefit of the electric light, are compelled to forward the cause of universal progress by the adoption of free labor and free exchange.

Thus TDAMP WASA TDIMP

THIS TRAMP WAS A TRUMP

IN POSSESSION OF A MILLIONNAIRE'S MANSION AND ABOUT TO SELL IT OUT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

SCHANTON, Pa., Feb. 14, 1891.—The experience of a tramp who tried to rob a Scranton mansion this week, and carried off its furniture and bric-a-brac in broad daylight to the store of an auctioneer with whom he struck a bargain that was almost consummated, is about as refreshing as anything one meets outside the pages of fiction.

The scene of operations was the home of the late Horatio S. Pierce, which occupies nearly a block on a corner in the fashionable residence portion of the city. Mr. Pierce, who died some time ago, was a millionnaire banker of refined tastes, and these were amply illustrated in the choice and coatly furniture of his elegant home. His widow died several months ago. Then the mansion was closed to await the pleasure of the New York heirs, of whom Clinton H. Wisner is one.

In the meantime the snow came, and an observing tramp noticed the absence of foot prints going to or from the door of the mansion. Then he made inquiry and learned something of the history of the place. About eight o'clock in the evening he walked up to the side door, turned the knob and found that it yielded readily. A HEAVENLY SLEEP.

A minute later he was in the handsome par for. He found that some one had attempted to start a fire in the grate, but that it failed, and by a little effort he set it going. Then he laid down on the warm rug, curled himself up in front of the cosey fire and was soon in the land of Greams.
The wildest flight of a shivering tramp's imagina tion could not picture anything more comfort-

cosey fire and was soon in the land of Greams. The wildest flight of a shivering tramp's imagination could not picture anything more comfortable.

He awoke at dawn the next morning and was dazzled by the evidences of weal h and comfort all about him. Eisborate pictures looked out of gorgeous frames, costly furniture in rich upholibering appeared everywhere, and the tramp had to rub his syes in order to make sure that it was real. After a careful study of the place it occurred to him that he might readily turn some of the elegant fin niture into cash. Accordingly he went down town and hired a drayman for a dollar an hour, took him to the Plerce manison and carted off a sideboard and other articles worth \$500.

These he conveyed to Strong's auction room. There he said his name was Pierce; that he was a brother of the dead millionsaire, and had just returned from the West after ranning through a large sum of money. He admitted wish a sigh that he had been brought to his bresent condition by drink, but that his rich brother had not torpotten him after all, as he had left him considerable money and all the furniture in his late home.

Chear hangalms.

The latter he proposed turning into cash, and he would sell it to Auctioneer Strong at a bargain. He asked \$200 for the sideboard and other articles, but finally agreed to sell them for \$68, and took strong's check for that amount. He theu said he wanted to sell a bookcase and some pictures and mirrors, and it was agreed that these should be brought down after dimer.

Mr. Strong sngested that in the meantine it would be well if the quondam brother of Mr. Herce obtained a letter from the lawyer representing the Pierce estate setting forth his right to dispose of the propery. This he politely agreed to do. At the same time the cateprising tramp began to see that the situation was getting rather ticklish and he tried to cash the check Strong had given him. Just as he was going into the bank he met Mr. Strong, and that his pame was not Pierce, but William Miller, heavily b

lost uncle. Miller himself seemed to enjoy the joke.

Mr. Wi-ner was summoned from New York to appear against the prisoner, but the trainp waived a hearing and was committed to prison to await trial at the next term of court. The trainp is evidently a philosopher and something of a reformer. He had in his possession a document containing the details of a colony which he proposed to found for women on Fuget Sound.

Miller is particularly proud of his exploit in almost stripping the Pierce mansion, and says that even if he did fail he has succeeded in securing a shelter for himself at the County Jail during the winter.

HERCULEAN POWER OF A FRAIL PHENOMENON.

A Girl of Ninety-six Pounds Accomplishes Feats That Would Seem to Require the Strength of a Horse.

SCIENTISTS AND LAYMEN NONPLUSSED.

Mattie Lee Price with One Hand Easily Overpowers Six Men, Discomfits a Pugilist and Breaks a Hickory Stick.

Miss Mattle Lee Price, who is giving exhibitions in this city, is one of those mysterious phenomena with which Nature now and then puzzles the world.

That a girl not yet out of her teens, frail, and weighing only ninety-six pounds, should, unnided, accomplish feats that under ordinary circumstances would require the strength of a horse, seems incredible, but such convincing demonstrations of the facts I am about to relate were furnished to me as to ude all possibility of optical illusion.

That these are facts, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. That these facts are mysterious is equally certain. Scientists, physicians, journalists and laymen have all in turn been puzzled by this girl's power, and she herself says that it is even inexplicable



All she has to do, she says, to accomplish her feats is to concentrate her mind on whatever she desires to perform and supplement the application of her hands with a strong determination to succeed. The only conditions under which she has failed, she says, were when one of the "committees" she draws from the audience was intoxicated or acted in such a nanner as to distract her attention from her work. "For," she said to me, "if my mind is behind me and my work in front of me I can do nothing."

the parquet floor, another in the basement where the dressing rooms are located and another at my own residence. Some of the implements I myself supplied, and I am positive that deception was impossible I will simply here record the facts as I found them, leaving their solution to scientista better versed in physics and metaphysics, or to those necromancers for

Miss Price gave me three private scances, one on

whom nothing seems impossible. LIFTING THREE MEN WITH OPEN HANDS. A feat that Miss Price performs with comparative ease, is lifting three men aggregating some six hundred pounds in weight. First, one man is placed on the



chair, another is seated on his lap and a third placed astraddle of the middle man. The chair is then tilted backward, thus throwing the entire weight on the chair and leaving only the toes of the first ann touching the floor, while the feet of the others are in the air. Miss Price then applies her open hands to the sides of the chair at a point opposite the seat, and after stroking them for a few seconds, as though feeling for the right spot, she says, mildly, "All right!" and the six hundred pounds of humanity are lifted in the air and sometimes sent sprawling pell mell on the floor.

door.

And this is done by a girl weighing less than one-sixth of the weight she lifts. She once lifted in Jini Geary's museum, Fort Wayne, Ind., three men whose weight aggregated seven hundred and fifty-six pounds.

OPPOSING TWO MEN'S STRENGTH.

I next saw Miss Price hold the chair at arm's ength, placing her open hands under the seat. Two



strong men were given the most available positions about the chair, and she resisted their combined offers to focus it down, although both their faces were made to assume the line of the head of the national bird in their attempts to down the little woman.

Then, placing her hands on top of the seat, she pushed the chair down despite the two men's efforts to neverth her.

HOLDING A CHAIR AT ARMS' LENGTH.

Then, placing her hands on top of the seat, she pushed the chair down despite the two men's offorts to prevent her.

Another remarkable trick done with a chair was given, at my request, off the stage. I took an ordinary chair, placed the seat against my breast, grasped both sides firmly and braced myself an though I knew I was about to come into collision with a "will-cat" locomotive. Miss Price simply applied her thumb to the end of one of the front legs of the chair. In a few seconds her hand began to tremble, her thumb occasionally slipping off. I began to feel that I had to do with a redoubtable opponent and applied all my strength, but despite my efforts I felt myself being pushed backward by that single thumb. When she suddenly took it off the chair I pitched forward. I weigh twice as much as she does.

ANY DEFUSIED OFF ONE FOOK.

Miss Price next took my came and told me to apply one end to my right breast and grasp the middle of it imply with both bands. Standag on one 1905 and applying her open hand to the other end of the cane, she told me to push as hard as I could, saying I could not budge her. Although I am not a politician and have not much of a pull. I lay claim to considerable push. I brought it all into play, but to my dismay I could not push her off that foot.

While performing in Philadelphia some time ago Miss Price had pitcaf against her in this feat "Fatty" Langtry, the pugillst, who is a member of the Quaker City Athletic Cinb, and weight 308 pounds. I was laddrous to see the Hercules who could have lifted the girl in the air with one hand fail in his efforts to push her off one foot.

Miss Price afterward placed one hand in "Fatty's" two hands and dragged or pushed him all over the stage until he cried, "Hold, enough!" and retired, dis-

comfited and perspiring, amid the laughter of the audience.

comfitted and perspiring, amid the laughter of the audience.

WHAT SHE CAN DO WITH A STICK.

A stick in the hands of a woman is always a thing to be dreaded. Miss Price has a stick about five feet long with which I saw her master six strong men in a very peculiar manner. With this stick she does with one. She places it horizontally; three men on each side grasp it firmly and are warned that they will be driven all over the stage. She applies her open hand to one end of the stick and in a few seconds the six men and the stick are losted about in a lively fusion and so shaken up that the men are soon glad to desist and retire shaking their heads and smilling blandly. She also handled six men in a similar manner by simply bolding their heads.

She afterward placed the stick perpendicularly and let one man grassy the upper end and another take a firm hold of it at a point about level with his breast. She then places her open hand longitudinally at the lower end of the stick and told the men to press it to the floor if they could. Although I have seen this attempted three times by different men, I have never seen it accomplished. The attack will be forced down until her hand comes in contact with those of the man next to her, but no farther. I have investigated this focts so minutely that I am absolutely certain it is not accomplished by means of trickery or confederates.

those of the man next to her, but no farther. I have investigated this feat so minutely that I am absolutely certain it Is not accomplished by means of trickery or confederates.

Miss Price having told me that she could twist and shatter a hickory sinks about four feet long, one inch in diameter at one end and one and a half inches at the other, provided it were held so farmly as to afford resistance, by simply laying the paim of her hand on the smaller end, I furnished her with such a stick myself. I sat on a chair, placed one end of the stick on the floor between my freet to steady it. One man placed his hands near the lower end, another between my knees, which I pressed firmly on his hands, and I grasped the stick at a point within about a foot of the upper end. She then applied the palm of her hand on the extreme end. Presently that stick began to swing around and wabble in such a way as to test the full extent of our combined strength, till finally one man released his hold. But the little woman said she was determined to shatter that stick if we could only hold it.

We recruited a stronger man than the one who had given up the struggle, and the stick's gliost dance began again. My nose frequently seemed in danger, but I was assured that it was safe. In about ten seconds the stick began to twist and undergo such controlous that the sap (it being green wood) began to oze out of it, and a few seconds later it was snapped as completely as though broken across one's knee. Miss Price immediately exhibited the palm of her hand to show she had not applied any pressure to speak of. The point of the stick had scarcely left a mark.

It is a strange fact than Miss Price performs all these things without any apparent exertion. She says it does not tax her physical strength in the lesstmough though self-reliant. She was born on a farm near Dalton, Bartlett county, Ga., and will be twenty years old on May 15 next. Her father is George W. Price, a cotton raiser. One fourth of the blood that courses through his veins is o

BLAME JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

A BOOTBLACK'S JOKE PLACES A NEWSPAPER MAN IN AN AWEWARD POSITION. As a joker the New York bootblack takes precede

ience over all other gamins of the street in the His pranks are of a rude order and are generally played on his fellows. At times, however, they assume a dignity beyond the ordinary sphere of

their perpetrators. As a case in point, a newspaper man relates the following:-A few days ago he had occasion to cross the City Hall Park. While on his journey he was accosted by the bootblack who usually when times were prosperous served him in his profes-

eional capacity.

The bootblack was playing craps with some of his fellows, and paused long enough to say, "Shine

'em up, boss?' "Yes," said the man as he glanced at his muddy

shoes; "fire away and be quick about it."

The man squared his back against a tree box in order to secure a support during the operation of shoe shining. The gamin pulled out a ragged strip of carpet for his knees and set about the

Now there is nothing extraordinary about a

Now there is nothing extraordinary about a man having his shoes pollshed in the City Hall Park, or in any other section of the city for that matter. Neither was there anything peculiar about the man, his dress or his muddy shoes. He was, perhaps, a little above the average height, and wore a smooth shaven face. His complexion was pale, but that is not unusual among men who work two-thirds of the night and sleep during one-third of the day.

pale, but that is not unusual among men who work two-thirds of the night and sleep during one-third of the day.

The moment he paused, however, to undergo the very prosaic operation of having his shoes shined a crowd began to collect. The first contingent was formed of other bootblacks who had left of pitching pennies. Then a lot of newsboys with papers under their arms gathered around.

The bootblacks equatted on their boxes and formed a circle around the poor victim. The gazed alternately from his face to his shoes. They whispered among themselves and to the newsboys.

The man stood the thing for a time well anough, at last he became nervous. "What are these boys looking at?" he asked of the polisher. "Are they trying to get points from you on shining?" he added. The bootblack said never a word but continued his work, his head bent low over his task.

The crowd increased in size. It was joined by children on roller skates, and whoopers, match boys, shoe string pediers and Italians who sell gilded plaster images. A few hackmen wandered in from their Broadway stand.

A cold perspiration broke out all over the man. "Gan't you drive them away?" he asked the bootblack.

"Naw," replied the gamin.

"Well, I can't stand this," remarked the contret of astraction. "Come with me over to Park place and finish the job."

The newspaper man led the way, with one shot polished and the other a dull black. The bootblack picked up his traps, flung his box over his shouled and followed. Behind the latter came the motley crew of urchins and pediers.

Broadway was crowded with business mon. They paused at seeing the unusual procession.

"What's the matter? asked a stranger from Babylon, L. I.

"Oh, nothing," said another of the crowd. "It's only a fellow trying to cheat a poor bootblack."

"He ought to be horsewhipped," remarked the first speaker.

Fortunately for the newspaper man the burly bius coated form of a policeman of the Broadway squad hove in sight. He recognized the unfortunate moulder of public opinion and inquired the

hove in sight. He recognized the unfortunate moulder of public opinion and inquired the cause of the row.

At the sight of the policeman a portion of the crowd scattered. The balance of them moved away rapidly and the bootblack completed his task at though nothing had happened.

After he had been paid he looked up into the face of the man who had just passed through the ordeal and said:—"Say, boes, do yer want ter know what was de matter?"

"Yes, I do," said the victim: "what was it?"

"Why, boss, it was just dis way. When I saw yer comin' cross der Park I says to de fellers, Say, boys, here comes John L. Sullivan—he's shaved off his mustaclie."

his mustache.""
"And so that was the reason for that crowd of tatterdemalious," said the man. "If you ever put up a game like that again," he added, "I'll have you arrested."
"I'd like ter see yer try it on," replied the urchin provokingly, as he dashed back to the Park to resume the seductive game of craps.

THE ONE SHE SENT ME LAST YEAR.



He-What did you think of the valentine I sent

She-I think you kept it real clean.